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REPORT

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 13 Nov. 1953

SUBJECT Chemical Plants at Kolin and Slatinany

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PLACE  
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS. 6 Annexes  
(LISTED BELOW)DATE  
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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DATE OF II

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The Chemical Works (Lucebni zavody), n.p., at Kolin N 50-02, E 15-127 was a plant for production mainly of sulphuric acid, superphosphates, and pharmaceutical products. A factory for production of caustic potash (known as Draslovka) in Kolin and a small factory for sulphuric acid and superphosphate production at Slatinany N 49-55, E 15-497 were subordinate to the Kolin Chemical Works. The plant was constructed before World War I and named Chemical Works Joint Stock Company (Lucebni tovarna, akciová společnost), with the United Chemical Works holding the majority of stock. The works was nationalized and subordinated to the Czechoslovak Chemical Works in July 1945. In January 1950 the works became an independent unit directly subordinate to the Ministry of Chemical Industry.
2. The plant was located close to the town of Kolin on the western side, on the south side of the railroad from Prague to Kolin and Ceska Trebova N 49-54, E 16-277 and about 80 m. north of the highway from Prague to Kolin. For the exact location, see Annex A7 A road connected the plant with this highway, and there was a spur track from the Kolin railroad station to the factory. The highway was in excellent condition. The capacity of the Prague to Kolin and Ceska Trebova railroad system was being enlarged, and the construction on the Prague-Kolin section of this railroad was nearly completed in summer 1952. It was planned to set a third track in operation there by the end of 1952. Only the railroad separated the factory from the Elbe River. However, the river was not navigable. The factory consisted of eight buildings, two of which were main production buildings.

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The buildings were typical of late nineteenth century construction. They were as high as normal three-story buildings, with the exception of the boiler house, which was higher. The buildings were renovated during 1950 and 1951. There were no buildings under construction or planned for construction as of summer 1952. For the plant layout, see Annex B.

3. The factory equipment was old with the one exception of a new furnace for powder roasting of pyrites. The construction of this furnace started in 1951 and was concluded by the middle of 1952. The furnace was designed by Chemoprojekt n.p., an office for designing chemical industry buildings and heavy equipment, and manufactured in the Vitkovice Iron Works. The furnace had a capacity of 20,500 tn. of pyrites a year. The old furnace, which had a capacity of 10,800 tn. of pyrites a year, was demolished when the new one was set in operation. The plant had a boiler house for lignite, which was supplied from the Most region. The electricity was supplied by the powerhouse of the city of Kolin. There was no research department in the plant, but there were the usual factory laboratories for testing raw materials and manufactured products. No enlargement of production facilities and no new production was planned as of summer 1952.
4. Sulphuric acid was the main product of the factory. Only flotation-processed pyrites were used for this production, the character of the furnace not permitting the use of any other types of pyrites. A quantity of 22,500 tn. of pyrites was supplied yearly to the factory, mainly from the nearby Chvaletice mines N 50-02, E 15-26. Superphosphate was the second main product of the plant. The production capacity of the factory was 24,000 tn. of raw phosphate a year. However, the factory was not operating at full capacity. An average quantity of 20,000 tn. of raw phosphate was yearly supplied to the plant. about 6,000 tn.) were Soviet Kola phosphates. The price of raw phosphate varied according to the percentage of  $P_2O_5$  which it contained, but in effect the factory paid 3,146 crowns for a ton of pure  $P_2O_5$  franco railroad car Kolin Station. The plant produced some few pharmaceutical products containing vitamins, such as bioklein, biocitin, calcium compounds, etc. The plant had a much larger production of pharmaceutical products before World War II, but during the war the bulk of this production was transferred to the Chemical Works at Rybitvi (near Pardubice), which became the main plant for production of pharmaceutical products of the then United Chemical Works. Silicofluoride (sodium fluosilicate) was another product of the factory. The fluorine needed for this production was extracted in the plant from pyrites and raw phosphate. Methyl chloride, which was used as freezing liquid for refrigerators, was also produced in the factory. The plant was supplied with 1,000 tn. of common salt a year from East Germany. The price was 626.50 crowns per ton franco railroad station Kolin. The plant did not produce products other than those listed above.
5. The products of the factory were used in Czechoslovakia except for small quantities of silicofluoride and of methyl chloride which were exported mainly to Eastern Bloc countries. A minor part of the sulphuric acid production was used for superphosphate production in the plant itself. The greater part of the sulphuric acid was delivered to Czechoslovak foundries, mainly to those in the Ostrava and Kladno regions.
6. The plant had about 300 employees, most of them men. The manager was a so-called "worker manager" who had formerly been a worker in the Chemical Works at Usti nad Labem. The former manager was removed in 1951 and became a simple technician in the plant. ALTMANN, an anti-Communist, was the chief of the

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Commercial Section of the plant. About 20 former German soldiers and SS men who were serving prison terms in Czechoslovakia were employed by the factory. The plant's security measures were the usual security measures applied by all the Chemical Works in Czechoslovakia. In general, the production of the plant was maintained at a constant level and the plant usually operated with no more than normal technical difficulties. 25X1

7. There was a chemical factory on the eastern outskirts of the city of Kolin for the exact location, see Annex C which was known as Draslovka (caustic potash factory) and was subordinate to the Chemical Works n.p. at Kolin. the Draslovka plant 25X1

the plant was built shortly before the beginning of World War II. It was a modern plant with about 80 employees. The factory produced mainly pure caustic potash for the soap industry. Ash from beet cuttings (Czech: vypalky; German: Melasse-schlempe) was used in the production of caustic potash. Eight thousand tons of this raw material were imported yearly, two thirds of this quantity from Eastern Bloc countries and one third from the West. In addition to the imports, the plant used ash from beet cuttings from domestic sources. Some few other products were also produced in the plant 25X1

There were no plans for the enlargement of the production or of the factory premises as of summer 1952. For the plant layout see Annex D.

8. The Chemical Works at Slatinany N 49-55, E 15-49 was a small factory for the production of sulphuric acid and superphosphates. The factory was built long before World War I and was the property of Count TRAUTMANNSDORF. The plant was nationalized in 1945 and subordinated to the Chemical Works at Kolin. The factory was located close to the Slatinany railroad station on its north side. The plant was supplied with 3,000 tn. of pyrites and with 6,500 tn. of raw phosphate annually, and these supplies enabled it to operate at its full capacity. The pyrites were of Spanish, German, or Norwegian origin only, the factory equipment not permitting the use of any flotation-processed pyrites. The raw phosphates were of French origin only. All the sulphuric acid produced was usually used for the production of superphosphates in the factory itself. Exceptionally, some small quantities of sulphuric acid were disposed of elsewhere, but this resulted in the reduction of superphosphate production. There were about 60 employees in the plant. Ing. BRABINEK was general manager of the plant. There were no plans for the enlargement of the factory or of its production. On the contrary, there were rumors that the plant would be liquidated in the future. For the location of the factory see Annex E, for the plant layout see Annex F.

#### Annexes:

- A. Chemical Works at Kolin
- B. Chemical Works at Kolin
- C. Caustic Potash Factory at Kolin
- D. Caustic Potash Factory at Kolin
- E. Chemical Works at Slatinany
- F. Chemical Works at Slatinany

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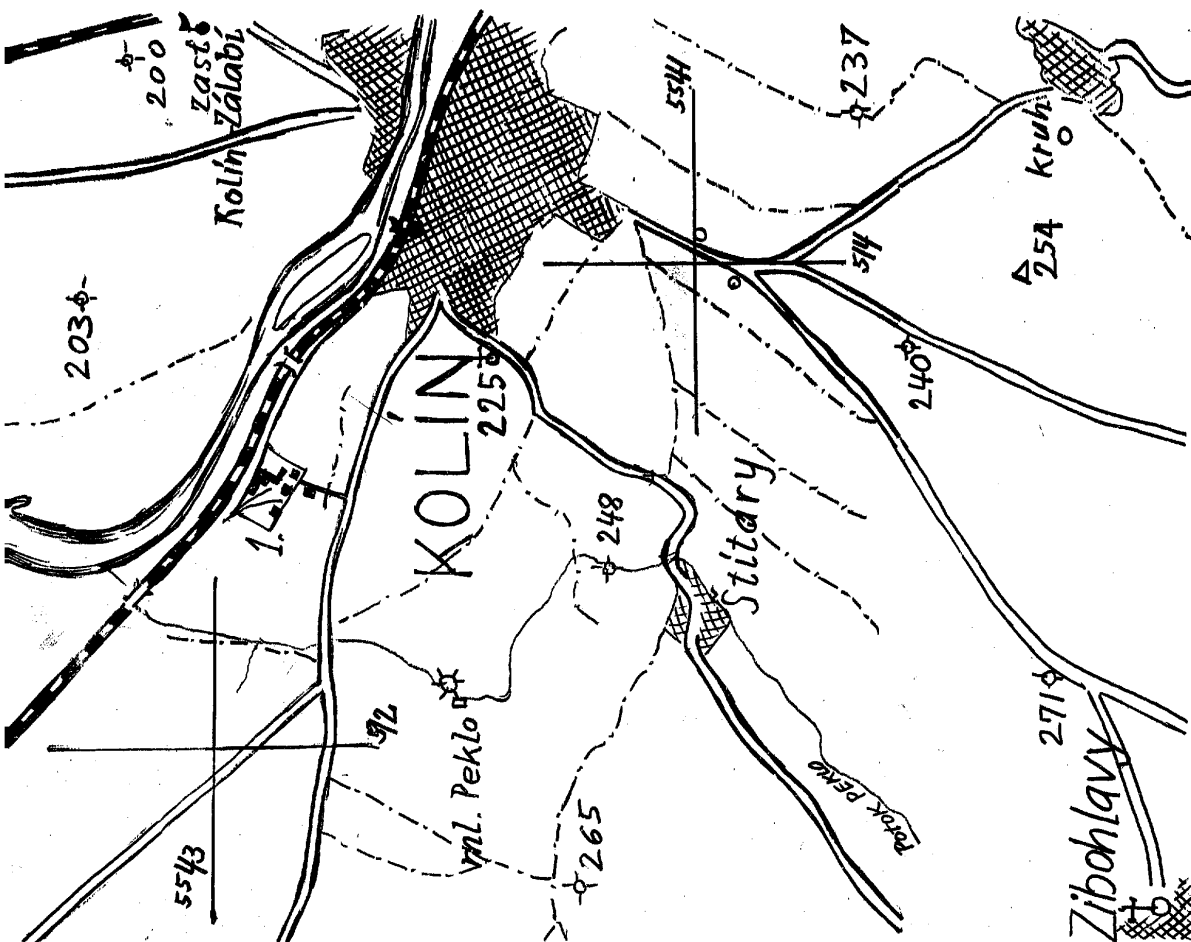
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ANNEX A: Chemical Works at Kolin

LEGEND

Point # 1. Kolin Chemical Works.



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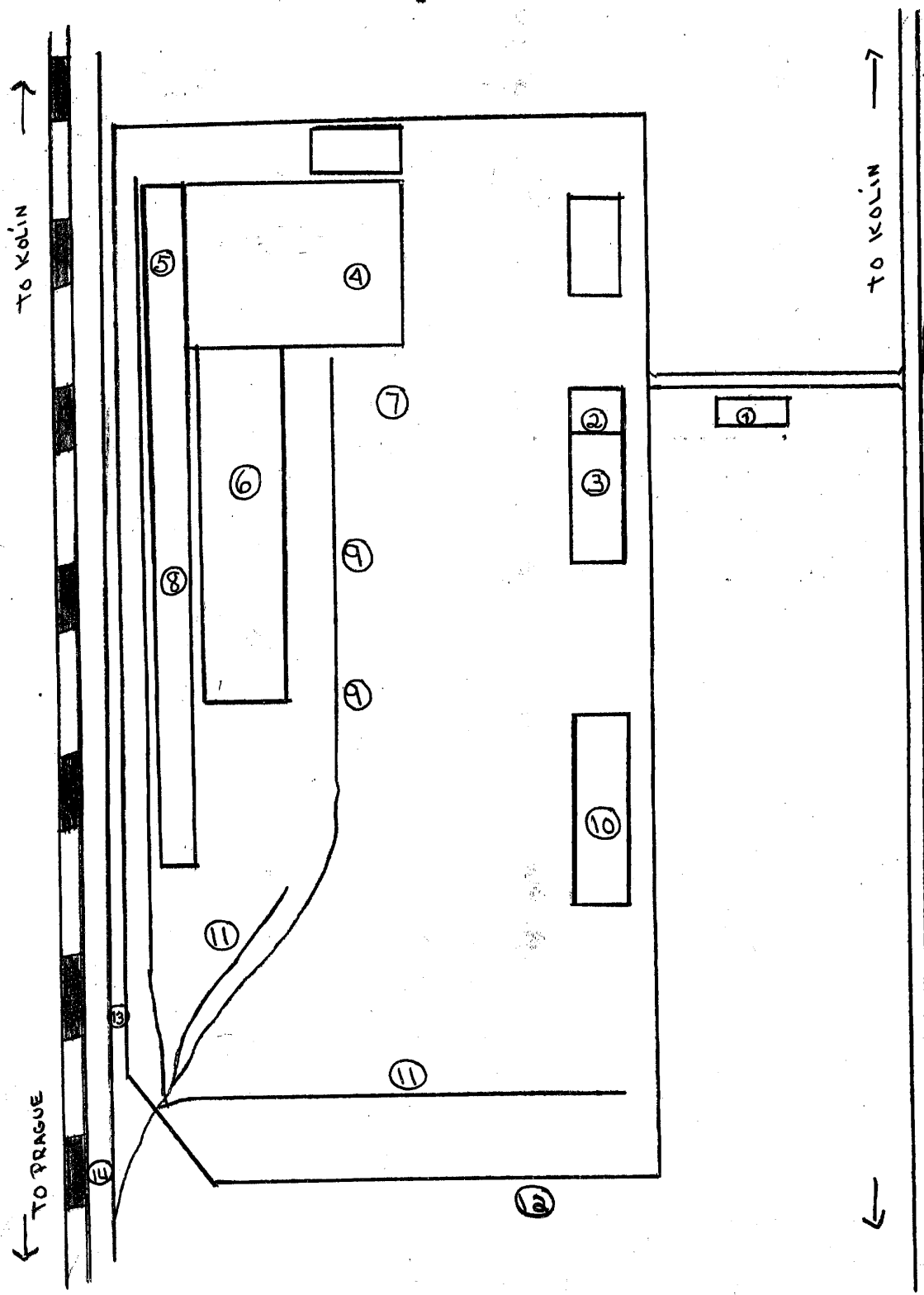
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ANNEX B: Chemical Works at Kolin



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ANNEX B (CONT'D):

LEGEND

- Point # 1. Offices.
- # 2. Gatekeeper's House
- # 3. Canteen
- # 4. Boiler House
- # 5. Superphosphate Production
- # 6. Sulphuric Acid Production
- # 7. Factory Smokestack
- # 8. Storage for Superphosphate
- # 9. Storage for Coal
- # 10. Storage for Salt
- # 11. Storage for Pyrite
- # 12. Wooden Fence
- # 13. Factory Wall
- # 14. Spur Tracks

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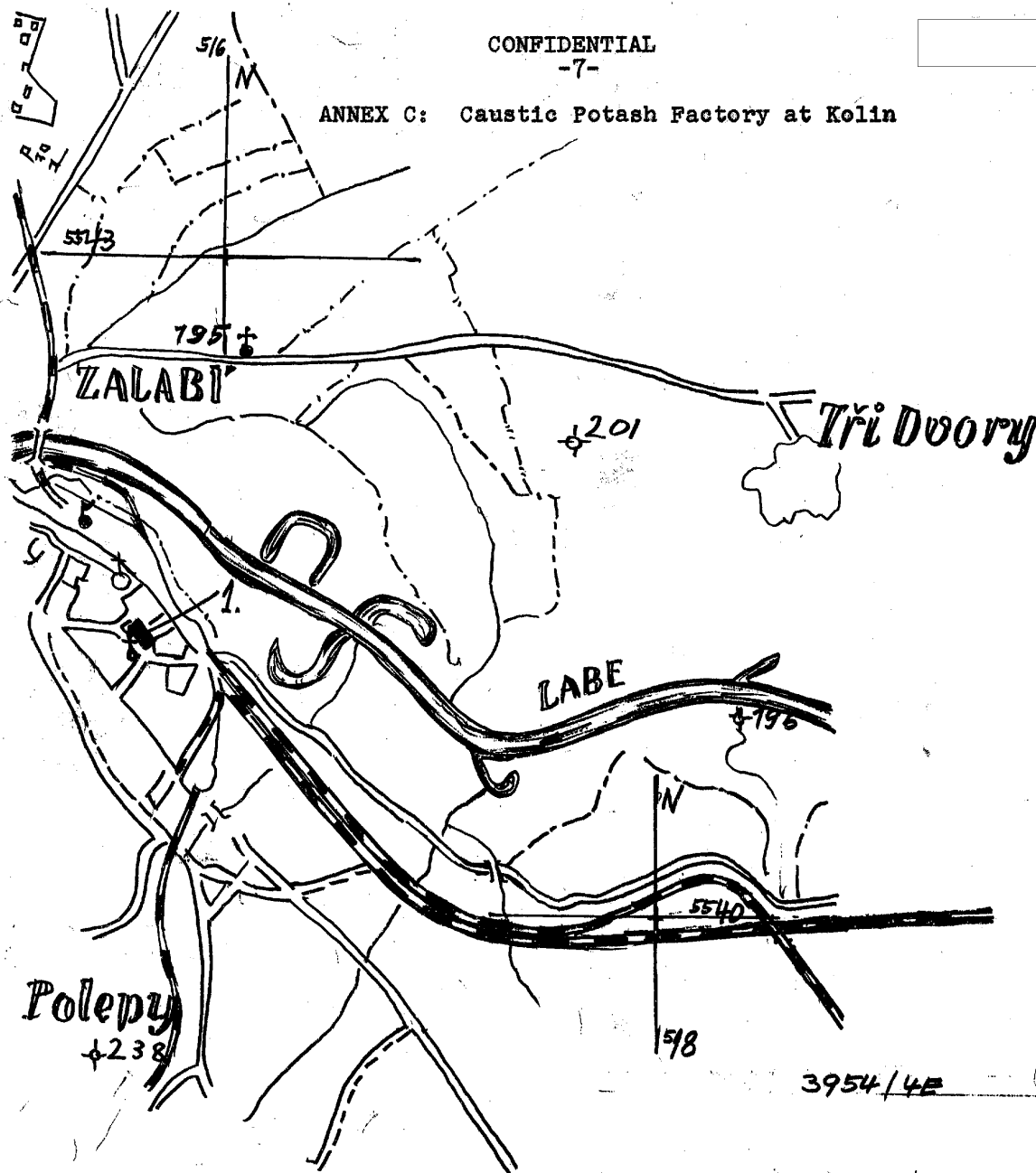
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ANNEX C: Caustic Potash Factory at Kolin



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Point # 1. Caustic Potash Factory, Kolin

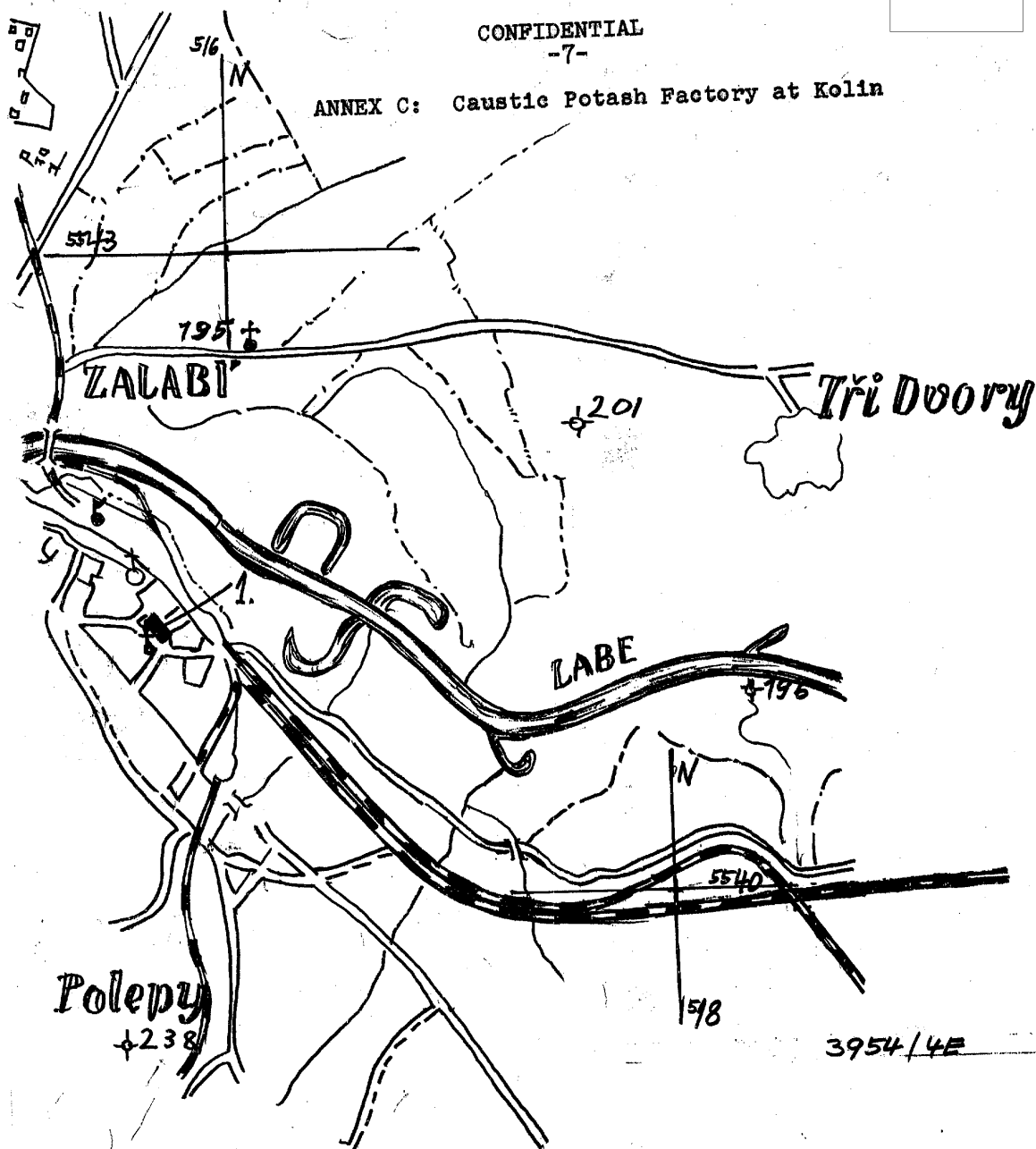
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ANNEX C: Caustic Potash Factory at Kolin



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Point # 1. Caustic Potash Factory, Kolin

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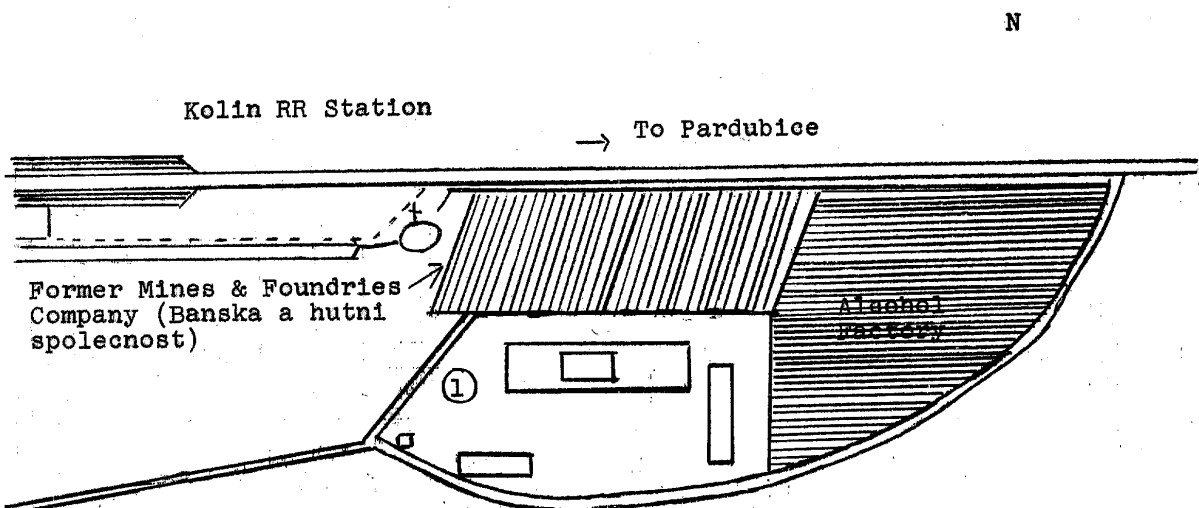
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ANNEX D: Caustic Potash Factory at Kolin



Legend

Point # 1. Caustic Potash Factory

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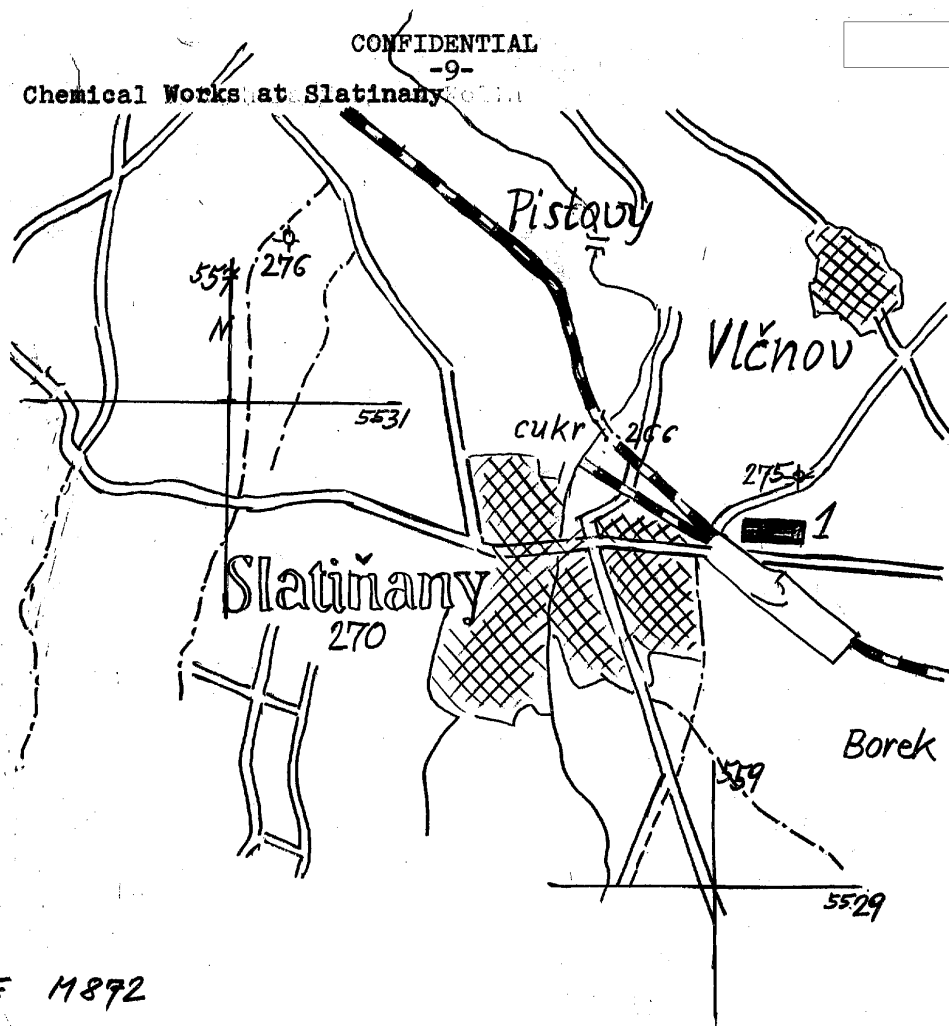
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ANNEX E: Chemical Works at Slatinany



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Legend

Point # 1. Chemical Works at Slatinany

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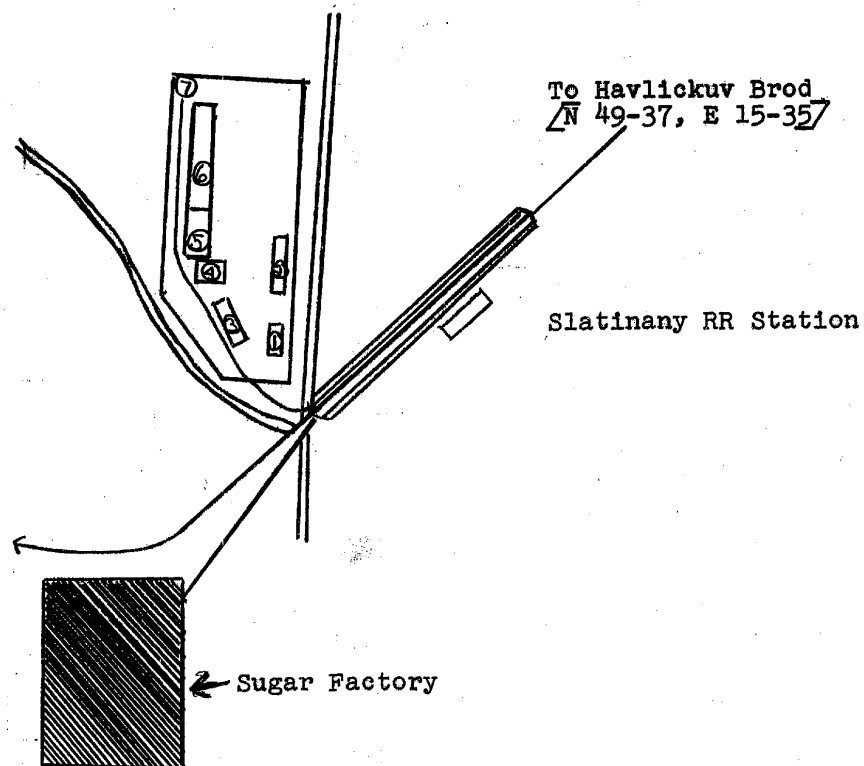
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## ANNEX F: Chemical Works at Slatinany



## Legend

Point # 1. Gatekeeper's House# 2. Offices# 3. Sulphuric Acid Production# 4. Boiler House# 5. Superphosphate Production# 6. Storehouse for Raw Materials# 7. Spur Track

(Some of these buildings were wooden)

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